



Mr. R. U. Johnson.  
To Mr. Worthington  
Livington-on-Hudson  
New York.

ARMY AND NAVY CLUB.  
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Oct. 8, 1914-

My dear Mrs. Johnson:-

I have all my evenings  
filled except Friday, which  
I do not understand as  
being included in the limits  
named by Mrs. Worthington.

If it should be so included  
it would give me much  
pleasure to come out -



Worthington  
Hudson  
N.Y.



expecting to leave N.Y.  
on 14<sup>th</sup> or 15<sup>th</sup> & to return  
about Nov. 15<sup>th</sup> for fur-  
ther treatment.

In any event I shall  
trust to see you - &  
Mr. Johnson before leaving -  
Yours in haste

Richmond Pearson Hobson.

In any event kindly  
convey to Mrs. Wright  
my compliments & thanks.

I have postponed the  
trip to Boston till my re-  
turn from Ala. whether  
I am summoned imperatively  
to be present in Montgomery  
on the 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>d</sup>, whether - Hobson  
day, for the presentation of  
Living Cup by ladies & also,



Circa. 1900. Tesla writes a short note to George Scherff, his personal secretary and confidant.

Pléon grand ont jange n.  
Goethe

"Lass' es sein, es wird uns nicht anstehen  
Nur, es wird nicht sein Träume  
Tief nur Staupen diese Bäume  
Leben einst noch Gnade und Schelten".  
Ingrid n. George Gray.  
I think it is in Faust II Part.

Get used question from Lanceline  
n. "Socelya"

Prière o vois surabondante  
Qui nous précipite à genoux  
L'instinct du ciel qui nous rappelle  
Que le père est loin de nous.  
Vent qui souffle sur l'âme humaine  
Et de la poitrine trop pleine  
Fait déborder l'eau de ses plumes  
Comme un vent qui par redouble  
Fait pleuvoir les eaux virginales  
De calice incliné de fleurs. -- L. P. C.

I believe  
Socelya  
to the bishop



March 13. 1901.

(Paul) - October 1. 1899

My dear Mr. Dana,

Many thanks again for the interest shown. Last night it was impossible to see Mr. Dana as I was hurrying off to an important engagement when he came. I enclose translation of Prof. Slaty's letter it is very kind of him to say what he does. Of course it would be impossible to look upon it other than a personal communication. I do not think he means it to be an answer to my letter to the Sun. Perhaps I might say that a letter was received and my intention the tone of it is in words - this to dispel any doubt in the mind of your readers that if it existed would be disadvantageous to me.

On my way up town I will take the liberty to drop in for a moment.

Sincerely yours  
H. T. Teller



March 13 1901

My dear Mr. Dana,

Many thanks again for the interest shown last night it was impossible to see Mr. Dana as I was leaving off to an important engagement when he came.

I enclose translation of Prof. Scott's letter to you in my kind of his to say what he does. Of course it would be impossible to look upon it other than a personal communication - I do not think he means it to be an answer to my letter to the Secy. Perhaps I might say that a letter was received and my attitude the last of it is a word - then to dispel any doubt in the mind of your readers, since if it existed would be disadvantageous to me.

On my return I will take the liberty to drop in for a moment.

Sincerely yours  
A. T. Allen



New York, March 16th, 1901.

46 & 48 East Houston Str.

R. T. Lozar, Esq.,  
Bullock Elec. Mfg. Co.,  
New York City.

My dear Sir:-

I have your letter of March 16th, and wish to say in reply that you have no reason whatsoever for extending me an apology. Such things happen too frequently to require any notice or comment. I am perfectly convinced that the Institute did not mean to slight me, and my regret for being unable to participate in an efficient manner is all the greater as I feel this.

As you may know from the journals, I have undertaken to establish during the present year wireless telegraphic communication with Europe, on which I have been steadily engaged for a number of years and which will claim most of my time. I am not attracted by any pecuniar reward, but merely by the humanitarian value of the accomplishment which, I hope, will prove the stepping stone to further realizations of still greater importance.

I shall, of course, always be pleased to see you, but do not think that it is necessary to trouble yourself with a call on this account.

Wishing the Institute the best success in the timely experiment and regretting my limitations, I remain,

Very truly yours,

*N. Tesla*



New York, Aug. 30th, 1901.  
46 & 48 East Houston Str.

Mr. Stanford White,  
160 Fifth Ave.,  
New York City.

My dear Stanford:-

Many thanks for your suggestions. I am writing to Mr. Powell to-day. Perhaps he will be able to clear the land altogether.

I want you to understand that I went to the American Bridge Company simply, because of my anxiety to have the work pushed through as fast as practicable. I am only too glad to follow your advice and beg you to consider yourself absolutely free in your choice and arrangements regarding this work.

Yours very sincerely,

*N. Tesla*

*See other correspondence in  
STANFORD WHITE file*

[AC15, 725]



New York, Sep. 13th, 1901.

46 & 48 East Houston Street.

Mr. Stanford White,  
160 Fifth Ave.,  
New York City.

My dear Stanford:-

I have not been half as dumfounded by the news of the shooting of the President as I have by the estimates submitted to you, which, together with your kind letter of yesterday, I received last night.

One thing is certain: we cannot build that tower as outlined.

I cannot tell you how sorry I am, for my calculations show, that with such a structure I could reach across the Pacific. Since last night I have thought carefully over the matter and have come to the conclusion, that the best plan will be to fall back on an older design which I have made, involving the use of two, and possibly three towers, but much smaller. We would keep the design of the tower the same and would only reduce the dimensions. It will probably be best to adopt a design with two towers and a low central part for the machinery. I shall make some calculations to-day and will see how far I can reduce the height without impairing materially the efficiency of the apparatus, and will communicate with you as soon as practicable.

Thanking you heartily for your friendly interest and efforts on my behalf, I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

*A. Tesla*

[Ac 15, 725]



New York, Aug. 28th, 1901.

46 & 48 East Houston Str.

Mr. Stanford White,

160 Fifth Ave.,

New York City.

My dear Stanford:-

I have seen the American Bridge people to-day to ascertain, whether they will be able to construct the cupola of my building without much delay. As this item will consume the longest time, it is necessary to take all the preliminary steps, so that the work may be begun just as soon as you have passed upon the plans. I believe that the American Bridge Company is the best concern to deal with in this matter, but I beg you not to pay any attention to my suggestion, if you think otherwise.

The Bethlehem Steel Company will furnish me the sheets, but I cannot give the order until we have agreed upon all details.

With kind regards,

Yours very sincerely,

*N. Teale*

EX 15,795]



It ran for seven years on Broadway. There is sufficiently much to do in the cranny of the eye to keep us from becoming to the entire population knew its lifting too depressed about contemporary conditions. Everybody said that some day (or any day) its fate is. Continue



Todd-AC

not so dazzling  
take anybody's  
but it is impres-  
sion is about the  
as Cinema-  
ing, horizontal  
tors look huge,  
e of their faces  
in sharp detail,  
not really three-  
the pictures do  
it of depth. The  
perspective, and  
the distance  
cattle, farmers,  
rd—are almost  
incipals in the

Cornfields  
a vivid, and di-  
Zinnemann has  
beautiful land-  
cornfield and  
of late after-  
is not as com-  
at least pro-  
of those who  
down the screen.

performance, this  
not be in-  
certainly satis-  
Zinnemann has  
known family of that name  
White died almost instantly. The  
to explain the  
MacRae the half  
of Madison Square Garden, which  
role of Curly  
ial cowboy with  
a natural man-  
a pleasing as it  
sings well, and  
page 3, column 6

**THE GIRL IN THE RED VELVET SWING**—The scene is Madison Square Garden Roof. The characters in the foreground of this new movie opening Wednesday at the Roxy are (left) Ray Milland as Stanford White and Farley Granger as Harry K. Thaw. The time is about 11 p. m., June 25, 1906, an instant before the famous shots were fired. For the real-life story of what happened, see below.

## THAW KILLS STANFORD WHITE

Shoots Him at Madison Square Garden Roof  
Opening—Architect Dies Instantly

## SLAYER'S WIFE SEES THE TRAGEDY

'He Ruined My Life' or 'Wife' Says Evelyn Nesbit's Husband  
As He Surrenders—Three Bullets Find Mark

(The following is reprinted from the New-York Daily Tribune of June 26 1906. The incident was featured at the top of Page 1 with headlines exactly as above. Below is the story as it came smoking with "haunted look" and "nervous glance" from the press, to describe an 11 p. m. murder for next morning's readers.)

Stanford White, the well-known architect, was murdered last night by Harry K. Thaw, of Pittsburgh, member of the well-known family of that name. White died almost instantly. Thaw walked away from his victim, handed the revolver to a fireman and submitted to arrest without any demonstration. He made two brief statements, each of which was made directly after the shooting. In each of them he blamed White for ruining his domestic life and being the cause of his unhappiness with his wife. The shooting and pause that so suddenly closed the performance on the roof was probably one of the most dramatic final scenes ever given in New York. Thaw and his wife had been on the roof during the entire performance. Thaw was dressed in conventional evening dress, and his wife in a simple, domestic dress. The shooting was followed by a scene of women fainting and screaming.





**THE GIRL IN THE RED VELVET SWING**—The scene is Madison Square Garden Roof. The characters in the foreground of this new movie opening Wednesday at the Roxy are (left) Ray Milland as Stanford White and Farley Granger as Harry K. Thaw. The time is about 11 p. m., June 25, 1906, an instant before the famous shots were fired. For the real-life story of what happened, see below.

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# June 25, 1906—The White Murder

(Continued from page one)

clothes. His wife wore evening dress. They were seated on the 26th St. side of the roof, among the tables where liquor is sold and smoking allowed. Thaw showed plainly that he was troubled in mind, for frequently during the evening he left his wife and walked about the roof as if looking for some one. He was pale and kept glancing about him nervously. There was no quarrel between the two men, as far as any one heard, and nothing to attract special attention to them.

At the time White entered the roof it was five minutes of 11 o'clock. Thaw, when White went in, was standing back of some artificial shrubbery.

This shrubbery is situated directly at the sides of the stage, and performers, when they were not on the stage, waited behind it for their cues. Thaw was standing among some of the performers. The velvet collar of his dress coat was turned up and tightly held about his neck. Some of those who saw him thought he was one of the performers.

White sauntered leisurely down the 26th St. side until he reached the fifth table. He sat down to watch the performance, and was joined by Harry Stevens, the caterer of the Garden. Stevens chatted with White for five minutes and then, bidding him good night, walked to the back of the stage. White then settled down to enjoy the entertainment. He was facing the stage, with the table on his right, and he rested one elbow on the table and his chin on his hand, as he listened to the music.

A moment or two after Stevens had left White, Thaw walked away from the shrubbery, and down the aisle until he was near White. His coat collar was still turned up, and several persons noted with wonder his pale face and almost haunted look. Thaw, after a moment's hesitation, walked up to White, who was still leaning on his hand. Without a word, part of the play, then there was a bang. Thaw pulled a small Colt .22 calibre revolver near at hand. Thaw walked



British actress Joan Collins plays the role of Evelyn Nesbit Thaw in "The Girl in the Red Velvet Swing."

from a leather holster, in his calm down the aisle toward the elevators. He held the revolver, almost level with his shoulder, pointed upward. As he almost reached the exit, Fireman Paul Bruden, of Engine 50, who was detailed at the roof, sprang at him. Thaw handed the revolver to Bruden.

The three shots and the sound of the falling body were followed by an uneasy stillness. Then the audience broke into a panic. Thaw showed remarkable coolness. For a moment, owing to the action of the play itself, in which there had been talk of a duel, the audience except those directly about Thaw and even voice "That — — — will never go out with another woman!" As Thaw handed the revolver

served it. I can prove it. He ruined my life and deserted the girl."

Bruden corroborated this statement, except that he said he understood Thaw to say "He ruined my wife," instead of

The killing aroused the profoundest amazement wherever it was heard. It was agreed that it was the most sensational case since Edward S. Stokes shot Jim Fisk in a quarrel over a woman.

Patrolman Debes, who arrested Thaw and took him to the station house, made an important statement to Coroner Dooley early this morning. He said that as he was about to take Thaw down the elevator from the roof garden Mrs. Thaw rushed up to him, and throwing her arms about her husband's neck, exclaimed:

"I didn't think you were going to do it that way, Harry."

This testimony was considered important by Coroner Dooley as showing that Thaw had planned the deed for some time.

## 'Umberto D' Opens At Guild Theater

"Umberto D," Italian film directed by Vittorio De Sica, will have its American premiere at the Guild Theater following the engagement of "Gate of Hell," it is announced by Norman Elson, president of Guild Theatres, Inc.

De Sica, who made "Bicycle Thief," "Shoe Shine" and "Miracle in Milan," calls "Umberto D" his "finest film."

Cesare Zavattini, who wrote the scripts for the aforementioned De Sica films, also did the screenplay for "Umberto D."

The picture was photographed by G. R. Aldo, who in De Sica's opinion, is Italy's greatest cameraman. The film has an original musical score by Alessandro Cicognini.

Edward Harrison is presenting "Umberto D" in the United States.

THE TR going to

A

By

Alfred Hitchcock's film "The Lodger" opens today. It is considered a movie-sports sense of humor expert, director of his films.

**STATE**

**CINEMASCOPE Color**

**CLARK GABLE JANE RUSSELL ROBERT RYAN**

**50¢ PALACE**

**8 VAUDEVILLE**

**RICHARD WIDMARK**



late 2.10  
Buck 1.25  
3.35

New York, Feb. 28th, 1902.  
40 & 48 East Houston Str.

2.10  
1.25  
3.35

Messrs. Curtis & Blaisdell,  
50 Street & East River,  
New York City.

Gentlemen :-

Both your favors of Feb. 25th and 27th have been duly received. I have also obtained the carload of coal in due season and wish to thank you for the prompt delivery. Under inclosure check for the amount of your bill.

Replying to your proposition of Feb. 27th to supply me with buck-wheat coal I cannot, of course, form an opinion as to your price until I have ascertained the quality of your material. I would be willing to try it for some time at any rate, and with this object in view I would ask you what your terms would be, if delivered f. o. b. at your colliery or eventually at the New York terminus of the Long Island Railroad. Kindly let me have the desired information at your earliest convenience.

Yours very truly,

W. S. C.  
W. S. C.

270 E. J. City

Incl.

15, Eaton Place,  
London, S.W.  
May 20, 1902

Dear Mr. Tesla,

I do not know how I can ever thank you enough for your most kind letter of May, 10, which I found in my cabin on the Lucania, with the beautiful books which you most kindly sent me along with it: -"The Buried Temple", "The Gospel of Buddha", "Les Grands Initiés", the exquisite edition of Rossetti's "House of Life", and last but not least the Century Magazine for June, 1900 with the splendid and marvellous photographs on pp. 176, 187, 190, 191, 192, full of electrical lessons.

We had a most beautiful passage across the Atlantic, much the finest I have ever had. I was trying hard nearly all the way, but quite unsuccessfully, to find something definite as to the functions of ether in respect to plain, old-fashioned magnetism. A propos of this I have instructed the publishers, Messrs Macmillan, to send you at the Waldorf a copy of my old book (Collection of Separate Papers) on Electrostatics and Magnetism. I shall be glad if you will accept it from me as a very small mark of my gratitude to you for your kindness. You may possibly find something interesting in the articles on Atmospheric Electricity which it contains.

Lady Kelvin joins me in kind regards, and I remain,

Yours always truly,

Kelvin

Thank you also warmly for all the beautiful flowers

S-5, frame 24



My dear Mr. Brewster  
I have just received  
your letter of the 21st  
and am glad to hear  
that you are well.  
I am well and hope  
this letter finds you  
the same. I have  
not much news to  
write at present.  
I am, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
J. A. Allen

The Walbert Matoria  
New York

Sept 21 1902

in his private correspondence by my island page 200 first column in bottom. Power can be obtained, of course, the amount is so small that it can not pay. The same rule of addition like everything else.

Yours sincerely  
A. L. Fisher - no dangerous

The Waldorf-Astoria  
New York.

Sept. 22. 1903.

Bear Lake,

I know that if Mrs. Filipow had arrived she would have expressed a desire to see me -

unless, indeed, she



very much changed! just sent several  
Rochesters and Herring Ireland clippings  
in a bag of my old material I  
don't of my time for the present day  
I give I will put some in return in  
the 20th the day in progress in the  
study. I find the more the I see long  
my answer to - which page 1312  
I have some more in Herring - and  
you are sitting by a desk - in  
my opinion for - have justly

is very much changed! great sea rig used.  
Rochester and Harrison I intend <sup>unpublished</sup>  
are now taking up every little interest you  
moment of my time but The iron scheme may  
I guess I shall get - succeed but it is not  
through with them very much as retained is  
shortly. I feel the Niagara Co (see looking  
my memories have whole page 195).  
linked rock bottom and Whiting is so dead  
I am now selling my a Clark via his  
aeroplane for a better probably done





I am not at  
all a home one.  
The dinner was good  
very much enjoyed it.  
I am not at home  
at present, but I  
will be in  
middle soon.

Sincerely

Ch. Dole

P.S. The box is delivered  
transferring money and  
the dinner is good

The Waldorf-Astoria  
New York.

Dec. 2. 1913

My dear Mr. Johnson

I am very sorry  
I can not come this  
evening, but I  
will do so  
see you and etc.  
in time if I  
can.

Yours truly,  
Ch. Dole





[illegible]



## ELECTRIC POWER FROM SPACE.

Expert Pronounces Feasible a Scheme  
to Project a Magnet Above Clouds  
in Colorado.

*Special to The New York Times.*

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 21.—F. X. Schoonmaker, after spending nearly three months investigating atmospheric conditions on Pike's Peak, has gone to Chicago to report to capitalists who sent him to pass upon the feasibility of Albert G. Whitney's

scheme to project a magnet into space and draw down electricity from above the clouds. Mr. Schoonmaker, who was pessimistic when the theories of Whitney were advanced, is most enthusiastic in his report, saying the scheme is entirely practicable. He expects to return from the East within three weeks. Mr. Schoonmaker said:

"I have drawings of all machinery that will be used and I know of no reason why the people of Colorado cannot begin jubilating at once over the good news. The practical demonstration will amaze the scientific world and give new life to industries that are now languishing by reason of the great cost of motive power.

"Mr. Whitney proposes to fire a cylinder into the air above Pike's Peak. This cylinder will contain a magnet, a coil of strong copper wire, and a time clock. When the height of two miles is reached the clock will open the cylinder, the wire will begin falling and uncoiling as the magnet ascends, and finally the magnet will reach the ether and be held there while the end of the coil of wire touches the earth. It is possible to make this connection with the simplest machinery."

SUIT OVER CORRED CLAIMS.

S FOR CHEAP IRON LE

## New Smelter May Cut Cost in Half

ELECTRICITY DISPOSED OF COAL

by S  
in All P  
a Revolut

part of the country will be  
the American Sea within a few years  
will be the first step in a practical  
what is known as the Hatch  
Hatch which is designed to  
kinds of ore by heat generated by  
with a small amount of coal.

he first upon a scale, the practicability of the test will be with iron and copper mesh and electric, and ore from all the Lake area will be treated.

RE COST IN HALF

vast importance  
 he may be  
 that if an  
 cost of smelting  
 and  
 and  
 and

West's transformation the success of the experiment would rest. In the first instance the ore is crushed. Under pressure of water the ore is then carried to water on cars, dumped into the pockets of the chutes, loaded into the bucket, the freight cars transported to the big smelters at the lower lake ports, where the expensive process of smelting is gone through with. In the ore is again loaded on cars before it is taken to the giant furnaces. It would be a simple matter to prove a success if the ore from the Michigan ranges can be loaded on cars at the mines and hauled to the Smelter without melting until the mouth of the furnace is reached.

Iron ore is among the most difficult of ores to treat, requiring from 1,000 to 3,000 degrees of heat to separate as it comes from the mine. In previous information

When the slag has reached the furnace, the slag is loaded on cars at the major station. The slag is then unloaded until the slag has been completely removed from the furnace.

Iron ore, is among the most difficult of  
ores to treat, requiring from 3,000 to 3,  
500 degrees of heat to separate as it comes  
mines. In previous laboratory  
it of 3,500 degrees has been  
the inventor of the electric  
erts that the degree to which  
ay be produced is only limited  
t, that no material can be found  
to not undergo decomposition under  
the intensity of the heat generated.

#### METHOD OF TREATMENT

Flash Electric Smelter in tube's  
and is kept revolving when in  
rear of the furnace is lined

the furnace revolved as in

ELECTRIC POWER FROM RICE

[illegible]

SHIT OVER BOARD



1. In the morning  
 2. In the afternoon  
 3. In the evening  
 4. In the night

I hope the pleasure  
as I go is I am unhappy.  
This must be bliss!

1. *Long*

27th Nov

Off. M. Dorf Victoria  
New York.

New York.

22

Chy. 22. 22.

It seems as though  
you just received the  
promises by workhouse

The method of selling

1944-1945

my buyers and the

are crossed

2. 1911 - 1912

and for my sake you  
will not mind answering  
to him that you can  
not answer my question.  
The answer is by local  
in error.

I hope the Filipinos  
are happy as all seem  
depressed as I am unhappy.  
That must be bliss!

Sincerely

V. K. K.

The Waldorf Astoria  
New York.

Dec. 15, 1913.

My dear Luke,

It seems as though  
your great invention, which  
promises to revolutionize  
the method of selling  
commodities, might be  
patentable. I have asked  
my lawyers about it. They  
are anxious that you  
be given U. S. P. O. rights



I am very glad to hear  
 that you are well. I  
 am very well and hope  
 you are the same. I shall  
 be very glad to hear from  
 you when you are next  
 at home. I am very  
 glad to hear that you are  
 well. I am very glad to hear  
 that you are well. I am very  
 glad to hear that you are well.

has anticipated you. but I am sure you  
that since then the  
activity has been  
increased and you are  
by no means sure that  
your idea will be patented.  
Furthermore, if my plan  
is not completed and  
Owen's novel does not  
become a failure you will  
have to be your own  
financial backer. I always  
felt a glowing man and I  
am sure that you are a  
good scholar.

My dear friend,  
I shall try to get up  
a simple scheme.

I have written a  
little poem about  
reeds: "Nihil in succulentum  
quod non fuerit in capite".  
I find that my grammar  
is as rusty as the  
mercades.  
I right? I know  
there is a good scholar

"Nothing is too good that was  
not in the hand."



New York, April 19th, 1904.

Mr. William B. Rankine,  
35 Wall Street,  
New York City.

My Dear Rankine:-

Kindly note the following:

The Nikola Tesla Company has no liabilities, and its assets are my patents all duly assigned. I made a personal agreement with Mr. Morgan assigning to him a part of some of these patents, relating specifically to telegraphy and Lighting. Finding, however, that it would be advantageous to have all interests united I proposed to him to join in all my inventions instead of two only, and he accepted. Colonel Astor's interest was also similarly adjusted, so that at present all are in harmony.

Last Summer we undertook to form a manufacturing company under the better name "Tesla Electric & Manufacturing Company", with a capital of \$5,000,000. Unfavorable conditions developed and we thought it better to wait until my plans on Long Island are completed and reaction sets in. The plant at Wardenclyffe, which could now be finished in three to four months will enable me to readily telegraph and telephone to any part of the world, and it can easily be worked up to an earning capacity of ten thousand dollars a day. This is not an exaggerated estimate, for it will have a working capacity of probably more than one hundred Pacific cables put together. You understand, of course, that the receivers will involve expense, but as they are extremely cheap instruments they can be quickly installed in quantities by devoting a part of the earnings to this. No more, therefore, than \$100,000. are necessary, although more money might be used to advantage in order to secure quicker and larger returns.

From enclosed short statement of Kerr, Page & Cooper, relative to some of my patents you will see that they are controlling. These patents have an absolutely assured value of certainly not less than \$5,000,000. They would bring that much even in the event of my death. This means that in the worst possible case those interested with me would get about seven times the sums invested. But if I am properly aided, and my inventions skillfully exploited, I feel quite sure of hundred fold returns. The present company is the third corporation formed in this country under my name. The first two were both very successful, one paying about five times and the other, I think, twenty-five times the original investment.

My enemies have contended that I am a poet and a dreamer but it is nevertheless a fact that more money is going into my inventions than in those of the three greatest electrical inventors

Dada

Mr. J. S. Gaudin

send them  
my way!

My dear Dada

Ch. H.

Mr. W. B. R.,-2.

of my time put together. Some have told me why I do not get all the capital I need from Mr. Morgan, but you know that this is a foolish argument. Some have expressed a doubt that my machines will perform the work for which they are designed. But as you have seen from the editorial of the leading electrical paper in England, others have used without my permission, the "Tesla Coil", "Tesla Transformer" and Tesla High-potential Methods" in their experiments in which sparks thirty inches long were said to have been used to convey wireless messages across the Atlantic. In 1899 I have produced sparks over one hundred feet long. They are of historical record. I need not say more.

Sincerely yours,

N. Tesla



April 8th, 1904.

Nikola Tesla, Esq.,  
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your letter of April 8th in which you request us to express briefly our opinion in regard to the validity and scope of a number of patents granted to you, we would say that while we have the greatest confidence in the practical value of the inventions to which the patents relate, which confidence has been confirmed by the developments in the art subsequent to their grant, and by the evident appreciation of some of the earlier inventions on the part of the public by their enforced adoption, we do not feel qualified as experts to pass upon this question, and therefore limit our answer to a consideration of the legal effect of the patents themselves.

The group of patents first mentioned by you comprises the following:

No. 454,622, dated April 25, 1891.  
No. 462,418, dated Nov. 3, 1891.  
No. 568,176, dated Sept. 22, 1896.  
No. 568,178, dated Sept. 22, 1896.  
No. 568,179, dated Sept. 22, 1896.  
No. 568,180, dated Sept. 22, 1896.  
No. 577,670, dated FEB. 23, 1897.

These patents all refer to methods of producing, regulating and distributing electric energy in a form suited for application to systems of which wireless telegraphy may be taken as the type, or in general where high frequency or a much higher potential than is possible by previously known means, is to be attained. As you were not only the first, to our knowledge, in this field of invention, but were the first to succeed in producing the desired results, by the use of the methods and apparatus of these patents, and as no other successful plan has been proposed by others, so far as we know, these patents must be regarded as controlling of the art, if their claims properly define and cover the inventions to which they relate. This we believe is the fact. The claims were drawn with great care, and with a practically clear field, before us, and we know of no instance in the practical plans proposed in a large number of patents which have been taken out by others subsequently to yours, in which the more important claims have been avoided.

We know of nothing to anticipate the claims and are of opinion that they are valid.

The next group of patents to which you refer comprises:

No. 645,576, Mar. 20, 1900.  
No. 649,621, May 16, 1900.

These two patents cover fully the method and arrangement

of apparatus which we understand is indispensable to the practical operation of systems for the transmission of energy without wires. We are of opinion that the validity of these patents is beyond question, and we believe that their effect is controlling.

Of the other patents mentioned by you Nos. 225,953 dated Nov. 5, 1901 and 685,954 of the same date, cover in the broadest terms the storage and transmitted energy, and its periodical discharge for use, which, of course, is not fundamental, nor in all cases indispensable, but nevertheless, we should think, a feature of great practical value. We know of nothing that would invalidate the claims of these patents.

Patents 723,188, dated Mar. 17, 1903 and 725,605 dated April 14, 1903 cover the only practical means of isolating the energy transmitted, as for example in securing secrecy and non-interference in the transmission of signals that has been called to our attention. The patents, we believe, fully and broadly cover the special methods or plan to which they relate, so that their value as a controlling factor in the art could only be impaired by the discovery of some radically different method.

The value of your Reissued patent No. 11,865 dated Oct. 23, 1900 depends entirely upon the commercial value of the plan of insulating conductors to which it refers, but this is a matter upon which we are not competent to pass an opinion. The patent, we believe, is valid, and the subject matter so far as we have been able to ascertain, is wholly new.

Patent No. 613,809 dated Nov. 8, 1898 for controlling the operation of self propelled vessels or vehicles by electrical impulses transmitted without the use of wires, relates, as you say, to a subject which has been discussed to such an extent in the scientific journals and public press, as to call for no comment from us. Your priority in this line of work, in this country, at least, enabled us to secure very broad and controlling claims in this patent for the invention. We know of nothing that would defeat the claims, nor that could be used to accomplish the same result without infringing them.

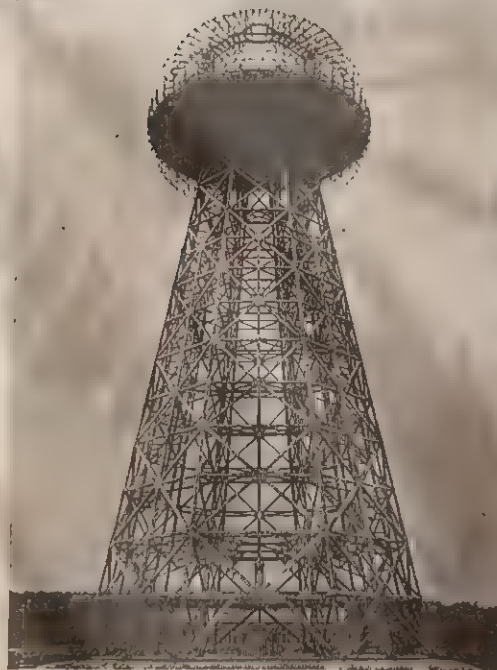
The other patents referred to by you, are for subordinate features which enter as details in your proposed system or are designed to increase its efficiency, and so far as we know, are valid.

In the above, we have endeavored to comply closely with your request for brevity of expression, and have not attempted to state in detail the grounds upon which our views are based. Should you desire it we shall be glad to go in greater detail into the considerations which have led us to the conclusions above expressed.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Kerr, Page & Cooper.

# THE TRANSMISSION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY WITHOUT WIRES



TESLA CENTRAL POWER PLANT AND TRANSMITTING  
TOWER FOR "WORLD TELEGRAPHY,"  
LONG ISLAND, N. Y.



New York, April 8th, 1904.

Messrs. Kerr Page & Cooper,  
149 Broadway,  
New York City.

Gentlemen:

You will oblige me by expressing briefly your expert opinion in regard to the validity and scope of my patents taken out by you on the following discoveries and inventions:

I.

(a) Methods of and apparatus for the conversion of electric energy by oscillatory discharges of condensers and, more particularly, for the production of currents of high frequencies (technically known as "Tesla currents").

(b) Apparatus known as "Tesla coil", "Tesla Transformer" or "Oscillator".)

(c) The attunement of circuits in such a system of conversion and methods of regulating and controlling the energy.

(d) Methods of and combination of apparatus for the transformation of ordinary alternating or direct currents of supply into oscillatory currents of high frequency, and the distribution and utilization of the latter, with special reference to my system of lighting by vacuum tubes. ("Tesla tubes".).

As bearing on these inventions, my patents numbers 462,414, 454,622, 563,176, 568,177, 568,178, 568,179, 568,180 and 577,570 may be called to your attention. The discoveries and improvements described therein afford a practical and long-sought for solution of the problem of producing electric currents

distribution in cities and populated districts.

VI.

The improvement in the art embodied in the so-called "Tesla's Telautomata", disclosed and claimed in my patent No. 613,809. This invention has produced such a sensation, and has been so extensively commented upon, that I need not dwell on its great importance and practical value.

VII.

The intensification of effects by the use of refrigerants broadly covered by my patent 685,012. This advance is of particular value in connection with telegraphy and telephony and generally in all cases in which it is desired to greatly magnify feeble electrical impulses. The advantages it offers are such, that they would in themselves preclude the possibility of competition of a rival system.

VIII.

Improved circuit controllers especially useful in the transformation of energy by oscillatory discharges and in the conversion of alternating into direct currents. I believe that they will in time dispense with the costly and cumbersome rotary transformers. Among numerous patents obtained by me on these devices

No. 611,719 may be called to your attention.

IX.

Engines and generators known as "Tesla's Mechanical Oscillators" and "Mechanical Electrical Oscillators" described and claimed in my patents 514,169, 517,900, 511,916. These machines have numerous exclusive and very valuable uses in the arts and industries, and will be highly profitable to manufacture.

Yours very truly,



Waldorf Astoria, June 20, 1904

Dear Mr. Alexander,

I am sure you are a very pleasant and knowledgeable person. Many thanks for your very kind and tender remarks. Yet I feel, I do not deserve such kindness, but I am quite sure that the remarks came from the bottom of your heart, and I do appreciate them very much.

Some of the great researchers and scientists did say the same thing already but I did not take them too serious, as I feel that the work should benefit the mankind in the centuries to come. Believe me, these kind remarks won't put my work to a rest, I am going to do my best to deserve your praise, and work even harder to be praise-worthy. My work should be the proof of my hard work and endeavour. But you deserve all my praise, too, for your kindness, pertaining to my work.

Yours truly,

Nikola Tesla

Translation from German into English

Waldorf Astoria

20. Juni 1904.

Gebeter Herr Alexander,

Sie sind gewiss ein sehr  
listensündiger und kunstsiniger  
Mann. Tausend Dank für Ihre  
selbstredend tiefgefühlten Bemerkungen.  
Man kann sich unverschiedene Anerkennung  
angenehm empfangen, wenn sie  
so herzlich ausgedrückt ist wie  
die Ihre.

Einige der größten Forscher  
haben mir bereits dasselbe gesagt,

The Hallmark Victoria  
New York.

Aug. 3. 1924

My dear father

The meeting is back  
longer than before but for  
some time not in the  
city - for the first time  
I join Father, Mrs. &  
the in the city of  
the one that I go  
on summer I might  
suggest a summer school



The Waldorf Astoria  
New York.

Aug. 9. 1904.

My dear Luba,

The meeting is took.  
Confession may be pro-  
duced but not in this  
way.

For do not reach  
to give better ideas?!

We are too many of  
his own. That if you  
are serious I might

suggest a theme which

[illegible]

be at least semi-getting on well. I  
may come. <sup>his people</sup> <sup>element</sup> when  
Dorothy is dead. I know of his illness.  
The last day is I am always thinking  
him also our friend of the Tolsons. He is  
writer of comic novels. He looks like Arthur  
The, besides coming for his last minutes as  
pain, will also be a better and that will  
you be his another report then. "What  
about apology - his work and know  
putting you next year garden". ("There is not  
of your possible future. may still be")  
I hope for the is his report yours  
Nikolai



The Waldorf-Astoria  
New York.

Nov. 19. 1904.

My dear Mr. Buel,

Your letter reached  
me a day too late. I  
meant to take the article  
down with me this mor-  
ning but forgot about  
it all. You will get  
it Monday without fail.

Sincerely

A Tesla

The Walden-Historia  
New York

Am 13. 1900  
My dear Mr. Bailey,  
Your letter reached  
me a day or two late. I  
wanted to take the article  
down with me this mor-  
ning but forgot about  
it all. You will get  
it Monday or Tuesday.

Sincerely

H. F. Fiske

MS. Oct. 30. 1904.

Dear Mr. Mitchell,

Your City editor thought  
that such an idea would  
be of interest just now. If  
you think differently please  
do not hesitate to throw it  
in the waste basket.

Yours sincerely

N. T. Tule



The Waldorf-Astoria  
New York.

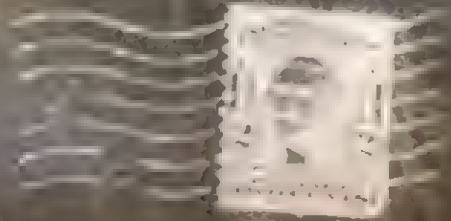
Dec. 24 1904.

My dear Mrs. Hitchcock,

I hope that everything  
was just as you desired  
last night.

Believe me, I have  
very much appreciated  
your kind attention  
though unable to respond.  
With kindest wishes for success  
in your different undertaking  
Yours sincerely H. Tuck

new York City



Mrs. Mary E. Hitchcock

127

The Cambridge Hotel

33<sup>d</sup> Str. 5<sup>th</sup> Ave

New York City.

Rec'd



UNAME-CON  
JULY 1930  
P. 276



## MAN'S GREATEST ACHIEVEMENT

By Nikolai Tesla

**W**HEN a child is born it is a weak, feeble being, its muscles contract and relax in obedience: a gasp, a breath, and in this act a marvelous little engine, of inconceivable delicacy and complexity of construction, unlike any on earth, is hatched to the wheelwork of the Universe.

The little engine labors and grows, performs more and more involved operations, becomes sensitive to ever subtler influences and now there manifests itself, in the fully developed being—Man—a divine, mysterious, inscrutable and irresistible, to imitate nature, to create to work himself, the wonders he perceives.

Inspired to this task he searches, discovers and invents, designs and constructs, and enriches with munificence of beauty, grandeur and awe, the star of his birth.

He descends into the bowels of the globe to bring forth its hidden treasures and to unlock its immense, imprisoned energies for his use.

He invades the dark depths of the ocean and the azure regions of the sky.

He peers into the innermost nooks and reaches the molecular structure and has bare to his gaze worlds

of atoms, forces, vibrations, and fields, and he makes the forces of vibration manifest, the ultra waves of the ether, the wind, and the tide.

He tames the thundering host of loys, and annihilates time and space. He makes the great Sun itself his obedient toiling slave.

Such is his power and might that the heavens reverberate and the whole earth trembles by the mere sound of his voice.

What has the future in store for this strange being, born of a breath of perishable tissue, yet immortal, with his powers fearful and divine? What league will he wrought by him in the end? What is to be his deed, his crowning achievement?

Long ago he recognized that all perceptible matter comes from a primary substance, of a tenuity beyond conception and filling all space—the Akasa, or luminiferous ether—which is acted upon by the lightning, atrans, or creative force, calling into existence, in never ending cycles, all things and phenomena.

The primary substance, thrown into infinitesimal whirls of prodigious velocity, becomes gross matter; the force subsiding, the motion ceases, and matter disappears, returning to the primary substance.

Can Man control the grandest, most inspiring of all processes

of nature? Can he make the lightning obedient to his will, and make the lightning a trans, or creative force, calling into existence, in never ending cycles, all things and phenomena?

If he could do this he would have powers almost unlimited and super-natural. At his command, with but a slight effort on his part, old worlds would disappear and new ones of his planning would spring into being.

He could fix, solidify and preserve the ethereal shapes of his imagining, the fleeting visions of his dreams. He could express all the creations of his mind, on any scale, in forms concrete and imperishable.

He could alter the size of this planet, control its seasons, guide it along any path he might choose through the depths of the Universe.

He could make planets collide and produce his suns and stars, his heat and light. He could organize and develop life in all its infinite forms.

To create and to annihilate material substance, make it to merge, to form according to his will, would be the supreme manifestation of the power of Man's mind, his most complete triumph over the physical world, his crowning achievement, which would place him beside his Creator, and fulfill his ultimate destiny.



TESLA ON MIND AND MATTER

ON MAY 13, 1907, Nikola Tesla wrote the following note to the "Actor's Fund Fair" on Man's Greatest Achievement. The text is transcribed from an A.L.S. in the collections of the Bakken Library of Electricity in Life.

To the Actor's Fund Fair

May 13, 1907

Man's Greatest Achievement.

When a child is born its sense-organs are brought in contact with the outer world. The waves of sound, heat and light, beat against its feeble body, its sensitive nerve-fibers quiver, the muscles contract and relax in obedience: A gasp, a breath, and in this act a wonderful little engine, of inconceivable delicacy and complexity of structure, is hitched to the wheel-work of the universe.

The little engine moves and works, changes size and shape, performs more and more involved operations, becomes sensitive to ever more complex influences and now—there manifests itself in it a mysterious force. Slowly, by imperceptible steps, the engine has been transformed into a being possessed of intelligence.

The responsiveness increases, fast multiply the experiences, a finer sense is developed, the creature awakes to the consciousness of Nature and its grandeur and in its breast is kindled the desire, to work itself the wonders it perceives.

But the exercise of this power alone does not satisfy the mind and Man, reaching out to the stars with his invisible feelers, rises to still loftier desires, to still higher undefinable perceptions, and inspired by them the artist, the inventor, the men of science, give expression to the longing of the human soul.

What could he, born of breath accomplish, what would be most consequential—his greatest deed?

(Continued overleaf)

*But the exercise of this power alone does not satisfy the mind and Man, reaching out to the stars with his invisible feelers, rises to still loftier desires, to still higher undefinable perceptions, and inspired by them the artist, the inventor, the men of science, give expression to the longing of the human soul.*

April 8th, 1904.

iefl expert  
f my patents taken  
ventions:

he conversion of  
condensers and,  
ents of high fre-  
s").

", "Tesla Trans-

such a system of con-  
ling the energy.

apparatus for the  
ect currents of sup-  
cy, and the dis-

special reference to  
la tubes").).

patents numbers  
558,179, 568,190

The discoveries  
ractical and long  
ng electric currents

New York, April 8th, 1904.

Messrs. Kerr Page & Cooper,  
149 Broadway,  
New York City.

Gentlemen:

You will oblige me by expressing briefly your expert opinion in regard to the validity and scope of my patents taken out by you on the following discoveries and inventions:

I.

(a) Methods of and apparatus for the conversion of electric energy by oscillatory discharges of condensers and, more particularly, for the production of currents of high frequencies (technically known as "Tesla currents").

(b) Apparatus known as "Tesla coil", "Tesla Transformer" or "Oscillator".)

(c) The attunement of circuits in such a system of conversion and methods of regulating and controlling the energy.

(d) Methods of and combination of apparatus for the transformation of ordinary alternating or direct currents of supply into oscillatory currents of high frequency, and the distribution and utilization of the latter, with special reference to my system of lighting by vacuum tubes. ("Tesla tubes".).

As bearing on those inventions, my patents numbers 402,414, 454,622, 563,176, 568,177, 568,178, 568,179, 568,180 and 577,570 may be called to your attention. The discoveries and improvements described therein afford a practical and long sought for solution of the problem of producing electric currents

or oscillations of any desired frequency, intensity and volume, and have numerous and virtually inexhaustible fields of application. They will certainly exercise a revolutionary effect on the electrical arts and industries.

## II

(a) Methods of transmitting electric energy without wires for telegraphic, telephonic and industrial purposes.

(b) System of transmission of electric energy without wires by tuned circuits, with particular reference to my chief creations in this connection: (1.) My high potential magnifying transmitter and (2) my tuned receiving transformer.

Please examine patents 645,576, and 649,621, which, to my best knowledge, cover the only practical and economical methods and means for transmitting electric energy without wires. I consider them of immense value.

## III.

Methods of and apparatus for storing the energy transmitted through the earth and the air and utilizing either directly or for purposes of control, as described and claimed in my patents Nos. 685,953, 685,954, 685,955 and 625,956.

These I believe to be of great practical importance especially in relation to the transmission of energy by my system without wire before referred to.



III.

The methods of and apparatus for individualizing or localizing the energy transmitted, by the employment of a number of distinctive elements co-operatively associated in a system of transmission of electric energy for telegraphic, telephonic and industrial purposes, either through an artificial or natural conductor. These fundamental departures in the art I consider of the greatest commercial importance as they secure secrecy and non-interferability of messages and enable the simultaneous transmission of a practical unlimited number of them through the same conducting channel; while in the industrial distribution of energy by my system without wires they allow the complete isolation of the energy intended for a distant consumer and entirely eliminate the possibility of its unpermitted use by others.

These inventions are fully disclosed and claimed in my patents 723,188 and 725,605 which I would be - you to examine.

V.

The method of insulating electric mains by refrigeration to very low temperature, as described in my patent 11,865. This invention is of the greatest practical value, as it cannot fail to be universally adopted in the transmission and conversion of electric energy. By its means power can be conveyed to great distances cheaply and, literally, without any loss. It also affords a perfect solution of the problem of underground

distribution in cities and populated districts.

VI.

The improvement in the art embodied in the so-called "Tesla's Telautomata", disclosed and claimed in my patent No.613,809. This invention has produced such a sensation, and has been so extensively commented upon, that I need not dwell on its great importance and practical value.

VII.

The intensification of effects by the use of refrigerants broadly covered by my patent 685,012. This advance is of particular value in connection with telegraphy and telephony and generally in all cases in which it is desired to greatly magnify feeble electrical impulses. The advantages it offers are such, that they would in themselves preclude the possibility of competition of a rival system.

VIII.

Improved circuit controllers especially useful in the transformation of energy by oscillatory discharges and in the conversion of alternating into direct currents. I believe that they will in time dispense with the costly and cumbersome rotary transformers. Among numerous patents obtained by me on these devices

-5-

No. 611,719 may be called to your attention.

IX.

Engines and generators known as "Tesla's Mechanical Oscillators" and "Mechanical Electrical Oscillators" described and claimed in my patents 514,169, 517,900, 511,916. These machines have numerous exclusive and very valuable uses in the arts and industries, and will be highly profitable to manufacture.

Yours very truly,



The Melbert Notoria  
New York.

Aug. 3. 1904.

My dear Luke

The meeting is back.  
Confusion might be pro-  
duced but not in this  
way.

You the best teacher  
I give better ideas. It  
the can be many of  
the same. That if you  
are serious I suggest  
suggested a Roman school

was to at least send  
frances corner.

Dear Lucy is dead. I have  
the same idea, but it is  
true. The one present  
number of annuals, for  
the, besides carrying for  
you, will also accept better  
you to take another report  
about myself. I am  
hoping for more and more  
of your noble friends. May  
I hope for this in the

is - getting a well. I  
was gone almost when  
I heard of his illness.

I am always thinking  
of Dr. Johnson. He  
has been the father  
of so much that is  
better and the best  
before him. "What  
was not yet known  
in garden" ("What is not  
yet still be")  
his regards from  
Michael



The Waldorf-Astoria

New York. Jan. 16. 1904

Wm. Bradley Esq

94 Broadway

Dear Sir,

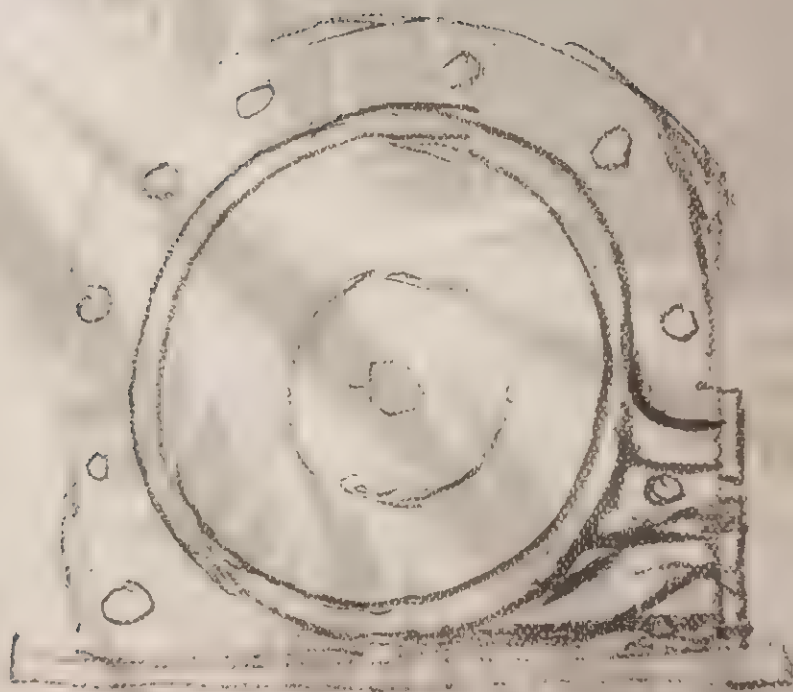
Your proposal as set  
forth in your favor of Jan.  
10th has been duly considered  
and accepted.

I trust as I am placing  
in your hands a very valuable  
thing which is expected to be  
valued as the result of years of labor,  
involvement of ~~money~~ and  
in commencing applied on a  
commercial scale.

I trust even in success, for  
which, to be justified, we  
hope you will be sure,

Yours very truly

L. B.







... of ... ..  
... ..  
... ..  
Company you are about  
to form, are the following:

Wm. H. ...

J. H. Bowler Esq

74 Broadway.

New York

J. H. Bowler Esq,

I have the honor to acknowledge  
the receipt of your letter of the 11th  
inst. in relation to the  
loan of \$100,000 by the  
Government to the  
National Bank of New York, and  
in reply to inform you that  
the same has been referred to the  
proper authorities for their  
consideration, and  
the result will be communicated to you.

of my name  
 on a paper and  
 I also signed  
 my name, and  
 the same in  
 the same  
 manner  
 as before  
 the paper  
 was signed  
 by the  
 same  
 person



### TESLA'S \$1,000,000 COMPANY.

May, May 19—The Tesla Propulsion Company of New York, organized to manufacture motive power, machinery for electric capital \$1,000,000, was incorporated to-day. The directors include Nikola Tesla, Joseph Headley, Walter H. Knight of New York.

There's no waste to a "KOH-I-NOOR" Penet.  
The leads are highly compressed, evenly com-  
posed, very durable. Ask your dealer—Ad.

*Eagle, May 19, 1909*

ELECTRICAL REVIEW AND  
WESTERN ELECTRICIAN

May 29, 1909

p. 238.

**Tesla to Furnish Motive-Power Machinery  
for Vessels.**

Nikola Tesla has another workable invention and has incorporated the Tesla Propulsion Company, with the principal office in New York city and a capital of \$1,000,000, to manufacture motive-power machinery for vessels. The other directors are Joseph Hoadley and Walter H. Knight of New York city.



MAY 27, 1909.

ELECTRICAL WORLD.

1263

### Tesla Propulsion Company.

The Tesla Propulsion Company, with \$1,000,000 capital stock, has been incorporated at Albany, N. Y. The directors include Mr. Nikola Tesla, Mr. Jos. Hoadley and Mr. Walter H. Knight. Mr. Tesla said the company will manufacture apparatus constructed on a mechanical principle of his discovery, entirely new, and of the greatest economical value, the details of which he will make known in about six weeks. The principle, he says, minimizes the size of a power producing plant and increases to a maximum the power produced. A plant now being built for the Alabama Consolidated Coal & Iron Company will not be one-third of the size of the ordinary equipment for its work, while the air blast which it will include and other details will have a far superior value. In connection with this plant Mr. Tesla said he would install a turbine of his own invention, and that the air blast will be supplied under the turbine principle. The new mechanical principle involved is applicable to air, steam, gas and water-power, and may be used for locomotives, automobiles or any power application. With it a locomotive as powerful as any now used need not be half the present size.



ELECTRICAL REVIEW  
AND WESTERN ELECTRICIAN  
June 19, 1909  
p. 1136

**Adopts Tesla's Device.**

The Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Company has adopted Nicola Tesla's new device for increasing power while minimizing the size of the power-producing plant. Mr. Tesla says that he will not be in a position to make known the details and exhibit the principle in operation for perhaps six weeks. He also states that the apparatus to be built for the Alabama concern will not be one-third of the size of the ordinary air-blast machinery equipment for such work, and the air blast and other effective results will be far superior in volume and value to those at present generally used.





July 9, 1908.

E. S. Miller, Esq.

*165 Bway N.Y.*

Wading River, Long Island, N. Y.

Dear Sir:--

Replying to your letter, I would say that I could not permit the road crossing my property in such a way as to damage it, which certainly would be the case if the proposed plan were followed. I shall be glad, of course, to co-operate with the community interests in every possible way if the sacrifice I am called upon to make is not too great.

Very truly yours,

*A. T. Miller*

*Reel referred to in Rte. 25A*



2. / 1899

1970

Columbia University now stands as the single repository for nearly all Tesla manuscripts in this country. I do, however, have a number of pieces of unique interest and which do not actually "fit" in the major subject holdings of Columbia. Two items<sup>\*</sup> are of particular interest inasmuch as I believe (and I have been cataloging Tesla manuscripts for nearly 20 years) that these are the only two pieces in this country wherein Tesla writes in a foreign language. Someone<sup>\*</sup> once wrote of him,

"Tesla was born and went to school in Serbia, and, of course, spoke the Serbian language. He studied at the Technical College in Graz and spoke German. He went to the University of Prague and spoke Magyar. He went to Paris and worked for two years in France and spoke French. He then went to New York and spoke English. In reading his English one does not realize that it was written by a foreigner. He obtained a grasp of English idiom and English style such as most of us strive after in vain all our lives. He wrote a great deal of poetry in German, and the fact that he was a poet shows why his imagination entered into all he did."

\* W.H. Eccles, "The Life and Work of Nikola Tesla," Journal of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, England, February, 1944.

- \* 1. April 23, 1899 -- Tesla to Mme. Blower (Mrs. Augusta Blower) in French.
2. ca. 1900 -- note to Bertha Scherff, asking for assistance in identifying paragraphs in German and French.